FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 34.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 24.]

"Carpe Diem."

Now, in the season of flowers,
Now, when the Summer is bright,
When Phœbus stays long with the hours,
And the earth hardly knows any night,
The time for enjoyment is ours,
The time for delight.

Ere the chill winds have scattered the roses,
Ere the petals lie dead on the earth;
Ere the season of sweet blossoms closes,
And the cold Winter months have their birth,
Let us join, ere the year its youth loses,
In laughter and mirth.

Ah, sweet youth can last not forever,
But will fade like a dream that is naught
Though we fancy that Summer dies never,
And on Winter bestow not a thought;
But Time is a weariless weaver,
His task is soon wrought.

Then we'll spend not our days in sad guesses
As to what the dim future may bring,
But we'll cast off each thought that oppresses,
For life is a fugitive thing;
And, happy in love's soft caresses,
We'll dream but of Spring.—*London Society.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

We always love to record the issue of any North Carolina book, and have passed by the first number of Col. John H. Wheeler's "Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Prominent North Carolinians," with a mere mention until we had time to examine it closely, get the opinion of competent judges better able to decide on its merits as history than ourselves, and carefully compare these opinions before attempting to gossip about them and the book itself. We have spoken already of its general drift and get up, both of which are excellent. Fault is found with it as far as we are able to decide for its sins of omission rather than of commission, and on this head, from personal knowledge, acquired in assisting the author in collecting material, we have no hesitation in saying he made every effort to enlarge these "notes for the future historian of our State," as he called them in one of his letters to us, and over and over again have we, at his request, begged certain persons to whom he asked us to apply for items of family history and been put off "to a more convenient season" or stopped with promises that have never been fulfilled, from a belief that "there was no hurry." Death has stilled the heart that beat so loyally for the honor of his native State, and rendered powerless the hand always ready to work in compiling and collating the material so patiently collected, and it is but justice to Col. Wheeler to say that if names worthy of mention have been omitted from these Reminiscences it is probably because those to whom he applied for information in the different counties failed to respond before it was too late. Had he lived to publish the book himself many omissions would doubtless have been supplied. Speaking of the Hon. Edward Stanly he says: "We would fain tread lightly on the ashes of the dead, but faithful history demands, like Cromwell of his artist, 'paint me as I am, warts and all,'" and draws a portrait of that gentleman which certainly is *not* flattering. A much more truthful picture, we think of this son of North Carolina is drawn by the late editor of *The Newbernian*, George Latham, Esq., who in an article on the Hon. Edward Stanly says:—

"We do not purpose to attempt a biography of the Hon. Edward Stanly, but we do desire in few words and in homely phrase to tell something of his inner history and impelling motives: When the black, forbidding cloud, of which the shadow he saw in his prescience, overspread the whole horizon and wrapped all the land in a night of fratricidal strife, when the thunders of warlike guns reverberated and awoke horrid echoes, when the lightning flashes of the red artillery lit up and illumined all the Southland, when our pleasant fields quaked and trembled under the ruthless tread of a wicked foe, and when our burning homes seemed very funeral pyres of our patriotism, happiness and love, Edward Stanly in his far away home sympathizing with the people of his native land, yearning to succor and comfort them in the sad hour of their need and to relieve their distresses, asked at the hands of Abraham Lincoln and was appointed Military Governor of North Carolina; with a heart filled with love for the Union and overflowing with the kindest love for his old friends and constituents, he came to Newbern, and standing between the people of his happier days and their oppressors, he essayed to play the double role of friend to the Union and a messenger of mercy and peace to a downtrodden, oppressed and ill-used people. How his overtures to this people and his well intentioned efforts to alleviate their sufferings and revive their old-time friendships were scouted and scorned, we need not tell; the recollection of it is painful now. Acting conscientiously for the best interests of his Government and exercising due care for the welfare, peace and quiet of the good people of this section, he fell under a double ban; the Government doubted his loyalty and the people, for whose good he came, questioned the sincerity of his intentions. Failing to accomplish the desire of his heart, to serve his country and to benefit his friends, by orders of Mr. Lincoln he was re-called.

"Though the perspicacity of Edward Stanly was sharp and keen, and enabled him to raise the veil and see how the turmoil and strife would eventuate, yet he made the grand mistake in estimating the character of the Southern people, their deathless, undying love of principle and love for home; he failed to know that the iron of war had entered their souls and driven out all love, estranged all friendships which stood between them and the success of the Confederacy. Now that the asperities of the past are toned down and softened by the lapse of time and with eyes freed from tears and hates we can look backwards: we see the Hon. Edward Stanly as he was, indeed one of nature's noblemen; we believe the mainspring of his every act was patriotism, and its escence enduring love for the Old North State; he may or he may not have made mistakes, but of this we are assured, his "heart was in the right place", and his charity was of the character which vaunteth not itself. He is gone now—all honor to his memory and peace to his ashes."

Here in Newbern, his native place, to which he returned as it were on the point of the bayonet, there are people, who remained during his whole administration as Military Governor, who speak to-day of his bitter disappointment at his inability to bring about as he had hoped, peace and good will between the North and the South, and of the unvarying kindness of his wife and himself to all who would receive help at their hands. Supposing that there were a number of persons in the South who did not sympathize with the Confederate cause and had lost heavily by their love for the Union, a fund was placed in Mrs. Stanly's hands for assisting such persons. With tears she said to one poor woman who applied to her for help in her distress: "I cannot help you with this money, for it was given me for Union sympathizers, and I find none here; but I will help you or any other distressed Southern woman while I have a dollar of my own to share." And this was the sentiment of her husband, expressed by his actions to Newbernians, many of whom say with Mr. Latham: "Peace be to his ashes."

THE VINEYARD.—Viticulture in California has made enormous strides. Only ten years ago it was confined to five counties. Now there are ten counties in which the cultivation of the grape is the leading industry. In thirteen other counties the culture of the vine is rapidly spreading Governor Perkins estimates that the acres in vines now are more than 100,000. The increase in one year was 34 per cent. It takes seven years for the new vines to yield wine. The old lands amount to some 40,000 acres, valued at $250 an acre. It is believed that North Carolina is better adapted to viticulture than any of the States east of the Mississippi. There are some few large vineyards and there are many small ones, but in fact after all but little has been done in North Carolina to develop wine making. We have, it is true, the most delightful table grapes, and in some of the counties we have visited nearly every farmer has a vine—scuppernong at that—the most delicious of all grapes.

But the actual acreage in the State devoted to the vine is comparatively very small. This is the more astonishing when it is remembered that so many of the most delightful grapes are indigenous to our soil and that vine-growing is found so profitable in Europe, in California and even in Ohio.

In North Carolina at this time there are very many grapes grown. There is the Summer grape in many varieties. Among these are the Lenoir and the Lincoln. Then there is the Fox grape. There are many cultivated varieties of this grape. The famous Isabella grape is probably a native. It was sold in this market as early as 1810. The Catawba originated in Buncombe county. Then we have the Muscadine, with many names. The delicious Scuppernong is of this species. Then there is the Winter or Frost grape. It grows in a large district of country. We have turned to that valuable compendium for these names—Hale's "Woods and Timbers of North Carolina"—a very good little book to have at hand, both in the home and in the office.

We do not see why grape growing and wine-making cannot be made as profitable in North Carolina as the making of cotton or tobacco or grain. The two largest vineyards are Col. Wharton J. Green's Tokay Vineyard, near Fayetteville, and that of the Messrs. Garrett, in Halifax county. We suppose both are remunerative.—*Wil. Star.*

ANOTHER NORTH CAROLINIAN PECULIARITY.—A correspondent of a New York paper, advocating the formation of a National Historical Society says:

"Why is it that the traditions and history of early times are more cherished among the Virginians, and, indeed, in all the South Atlantic States, than among the people of the North?" Two years ago he visited Richmond, Va., and there for the first time in his life really felt and appreciated the full tide, reality and influence of American history. "I visited the church," he says, "where Patrick Henry's eloquence inflamed the patriot blood; I stood side by side with the statue of Washington; I talked with men whose grandfathers paid their debts with the Continental scrip they earned in the battle for liberty; I scanned the local records—all sedulously guarded—in which appeared, in autographs, the names of Washington and Jefferson and Lee. Here our history seemed real. These people were the sons and grandsons of those who had made the nation possible. With them I felt more like exulting in our noble ancestors and their achievements than in recalling the mistakes of the too recent past." He is certainly right in this—that the Southern people from Georgia to Maryland reside chiefly where their ancestors lived and that they have an interest in local history that no other Americans have. Many families retain the land granted their forefathers by the crown—or by the lords proprietors, and it is their fathers who have made our history. No people are therefore richer in traditions and family lore and local legends than our North Carolina folk; but alas! nowhere is such a valuable mine of wealth so little used—so little appreciated.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

Messrs. Tyson & Jones, of Carthage, shipped last week fifteen buggies and phaetons of their manufacture.

Poverty a Constant Industrial Factor.

In economic discussions, from Adam Smith to Mill and Carey, it has been usual to recognize wealth as the motive force to assist shiftless industry. For the purposes held in view in their discussions this was sufficiently true. But when Henry George denies, in a comprehensive theory, the necessity or utility of most forms of wealth, denies wholly the utility and benevolence of that form of wealth known as title to land, and weaves together querulous reiterations and ingenious grumblings which by inference deny the utility and benevolence of private property in railways, manufactories, mines, banks and most of the mechanism which gives rise to personal property or merchandise of any kind, then a new definition of the motive force in economics becomes necessary. It is no longer wealth alone, but the joint operation of wealth and poverty. Society in this sense is a low-pressure steam-engine, which is worked by the joint concurrence of wealth as the steam on one side of the piston, and poverty as the vacuum on the other. Mr. George says:

"I do not mean to say that absolute equality could be had, or would be desirable. I do not mean to say that we could all have or would want the same quantity of the different forms of wealth. But I do mean to say that we might all have *enough*."

If Mr. George had *enough* he would not be writing his present series of articles. If the proprietor of this paper had *enough* its publication would close. If the printers who set this matter in type had *enough*, and all who are skilled in their occupation also had *enough*, it would be impossible to put this article in type. If the employees of the various railways of the country had *enough*, the railways would all instantly stop running. If the farmers of the country had *enough*, they would stop toiling to produce food. A universal *enough* would be a universal paralysis of effort, and its obverse side would be universal destitution and death. A temporary *enough* only is obtained by temporary effort, *i. e*, by the rendering of some service to our fellowmen, all of whom are co-workers with us in a complex industrial machine of which every other member of the human race is a part.

The question may be asked by some whether the pressure of poverty is not greater than it need be to procure the spontaneous and hearty rendering of these services, on whose rendition all men, rich and poor, depend for their daily bread. A little reflection will satisfy us that it is not. The class who to-day and at all times are nearest the verge of want are those who will stop work the quickest, and devote all their powers to pleasure or dissipation, and all their means to instant consumption, the moment the pressure of want is removed. Hence the class who are poorest are those who most need the stimulus of poverty to keep them at work.

There are very few persons in our American working class who do not at some time in their lives get a chance to "get ahead"—*i. e*, to make more for a little time than they had previously been in the habit of spending. This contingency, occurring frequently to nearly all except the very incompetent or hopelessly diseased, divides all workers into two classes—those who do get ahead, and those who do not. The former will be found to get ahead by saving this surplus and employing it as capital for reproducing wealth. The latter fail to get on by either devoting this surplus to some mode of immediate consumption, as, for instance, to fine clothing, travel, pleasure, gaming, drinking, vice, or being deluded out of it by any of the modes in which the cunning prey upon the simple. The former becomes self-employing and the employer of others; the latter remain dependent on wages, and once in a while suffer from the sharp snaps of poverty when industry is so deranged that the employing class are unable to conduct it at a profit.

We do not know whether Mr. George has ever tried personally to assist individuals of the incompetent, shiftless, sensual, unscrupulous, devil-may-care classes. Some persons who take a deep and sincere interest in theoretical philanthropy know nothing of its practical difficulties. But, in fact, nothing is so difficult as to relieve the poor from their necessity, for the very reason that nothing would be so disastrous as this if it could be effected. The total of wealth on the surface of the earth, if all were converted into food and clothing for immediate consumption, and if all labor in producing new food and clothing were stopped, would not clothe and feed the world for three years. Hence the necessity for active universal toil is imminent, ever-present, urgent—not by any fault of society, but by the constitution of man. Many kinds of toil are extremely unpleasant—such as mining under ground, weeding plants, the care of swine and animals, by which man becomes a servant to beasts, the dressing of hides, etc. Yet these things are necessary in proportion to their offensiveness. If all had *enough*, nobody would do them. The more offensive functions of society devolve, for the most part, upon those who are furthest from having enough—and these, as we have seen, are usually those who most need to be poor, or who, on the slightest relaxation of their poverty, stop producing and go to consuming their surplus.

A retired business man is generally a very useless man for all purposes of physical work. But generally no man can retire from work unless his wealth is invested in corporate or business enterprises which employ the labor of others. These devolve on even the retired business man a certain labor of superintendence which continues his usefulness. But, to place the average working classes in a position where they would all feel that they had "enough," not merely for immediate consumption, but to obviate the necessity of care and anxiety as to the future, would paralyze the machinery of the world's industry. No business whatever could be done in a world in which every man whose services you need to hire can tell you he has "knocked off" from work—he has got *enough*. It is sufficient for all human purposes that all mankind get enough daily for three meals, a night of rest and shelter. It is simply marvelous to contemplate the degree of proximate equality with which, in this sense, the demands of all for bread, clothing, shelter and rest are daily and hourly met.—*Frank Leslie's.*

FARMING AS A BUSINESS.—Farming certainly has its reverses and drawbacks, but amid them all the farmer may take hope that after all he is secure. Farming is the safest of labor. The soil does not go into bankruptcy, and always pays its owner according to the efforts made to improve and fructify it. Nor does the farm embezzle anything. As a debtor it can be trusted, as a clerk it can be relied upon. This is more than many business men can say. The soil always pays something, and if the laws of nature are not violated by the owner, the farmer will not try to put into operation the absurd notions of science, falsely so called. The farm does not stop before the work is done, though its owner sometimes does.

As a business, then, farming is safe; it can be depended upon. It will give the farmer a good living for himself and family, and something over for money. No one living can fare better than the farmer. He has the choice of everything that is made and a boundless variety to suit all seasons and all whims of appetite. True, he must work, but it is work that has, or may have, many and frequent intervals of rest and recreation. There is drudgery, but it is not ceaseless; there is a heavy and exacting labor, but it is admirably distributed throughout the season, coming a little at a time as need be. And the rewards of farming—of good farming, at least—are certainly fair, frequently almost princely. The farmer need not continue a poor man. Farming does pay.—*Pet. Index-Appeal.*

FOR THE OLD TICKET.—"Are you still a firm adherent of Mr. Tilden?"

"Most decidedly yes. I have been for him from the beginning, and will be a Tilden man until the end."

"Will the old ticket be renominated?"

"It is in very great favor. You may safely say that Missouri Democrats are a unit for it."

"Upon what issue will the campaign be conducted in case Tilden and Hendricks are the standard-bearers?"

"There will but two issues enter into the canvass—tariff reform and the fraud of 1876. I think that outrageous fraud will be the principal issue, and it will create an enthusiasm for the old ticket as no other would."

"Will it be a tariff for revenue only?"

"I think that is drawing the line too close. It will answer the purpose to call it tariff reform."

"Did not Mr. Hendricks injure his prospects by his freedom of expression at so early a day?"

"I am afraid he did a little, but in the presence of the prospect of a brilliant victory the people will overlook any unimportant mistake of that kind, and rally as they never did before to his support. Hendricks is popular and deservedly so.—*Gov. Crittenden of Missouri in The Chicago Times.*

FUNNY MEN.—It is seldom that the wit which sets the table in a roar depends for its success on its own intrinsic merits; something is unconsciously accredited to the surroundings. When strangers met Sydney Smith, for instance, at table, they were usually prepared to look upon anything he said as a good thing, and he himself relates that at a dinner party he could not ask for a potato without the lady opposite putting her handkerchief to her face and saying: "Oh, Mr. Smith, how can you be so comical!" A good deal of the effect of Talleyrand's incisive remarks was due to the perfectly impassive face with which they were uttered—coupled, too, with his extraordinary appearance and the fame he had acquired. It is said that when George Selwyn came out with anything good he was accustomed to put on a sweetly demure look, to which we feel certain was owing a great measure of his undoubted success.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Intaglios.

By the chance turning of a spade
In Roman earth, to view are laid
Bits of carnelian, bronze and gold,
Laboriously carved of old—
Sleek Bacchus with his leaves and grapes;
Bow bending Centaurs; Gorgon shapes;
Pallas Athene helmeted;
Some grim, forgotten emperor's head.
This one, most precious for its make,
The other, for the metal's sake.

A touch—and lo! are brought to light
Fancies long buried out of sight
In hearts of poets....bits of rhyme
Fashioned in some forgotten time
And thrown aside, but, found to day,
Have each a value in its way—
This, for the skill with which 'tis wrought,
That, for the pathos of its thought!
—*T. B. Aldrich.*

The Minnesota Prohibition Convention met at Minneapolis last week. A resolution favoring a tariff for revenue only was tabled by a vote of 44 to 26. The platform condemns the course of both parties on the liquor question, favors the enfranchisement of women and the election of all officers by the people when possible. The following ticket was nominated: for Governor, Charles Evans Holt; Lieutenant Governor, Prof. E. S. Payne; Secretary of State, C. B. Shover; Treasurer, C. M. Anderson.

There are, says the Carthage *Gazette*, in the fast-growing and thrifty town of Cameron, twelve dwelling-houses under contract soon to be completed. Cameron deserves much credit for the vim and enterprising spirit which she so plainly shows in building up.

The Asheboro *Courier* notes the fact that work has begun on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway at Brown's X Roads in Randolph.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Wellborn vs. Simonton.—1. A referee's estimate of the value of board and lodging will not be disturbed where there is no agreement as to the price.

2. A vendee of land let into possesion, or a mortgagor who remains in possession, is entitled to the rents in lieu of interest.

Thompson vs. Justice.—1. Vendee, under a contract of purchase and bond for title, was let into possession of land and assigned his interest to B, who subsequently mortgaged the same to the plaintiff; the plaintiff foreclosed and brought suit against the mortgagor for the possession, when the original vendor came in as a party defendant, claiming title; *Held*,

(1.) The mortgagor is estopped to deny the title of the plaintiff mortgagee.

(2.) The plaintiff has an equitable right to a conveyance of the legal title upon payment of the balance due to the vendor.

2. It is competent to prove the handwriting and signature of a register of deeds to a certificate of registration, as *prima facie* evidence of his official character.

3. One acting in an official capacity is presumed to have been duly appointed to the office.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

CHANGES IN ENGLISH SOCIETY.—During the last 30 or 40 years not merely the superstructure, but the foundation of English society has changed. The plutocratic has gradually been substituted for the aristocratic principle: many of the prejudices and sentiments of the latter may have been assimilated by the former, and it is for this reason that there exists a tendency to ignore or to minimize the fundamental character of the metamorphosis. The *Spectator* a few days ago published a list of the enormous sums left by a selection of rich men who have died during the last decade, and the large proportion of these consisted of persons belonging to the class of *nouveaux riches*, or *parvenus*. Before the Crimean war the number of families who had attained a conspicuous position in London society by dint of mere wealth was extremely small. Successful stock brokers, colonial Crœsi, financiers, and speculators of foreign origin did not then give, or aspire to give, banquets to the great, nor did their wives throw open their reception-rooms to a brilliant company. Grosvenor-square, Parklane, Belgrave-square, and Grosvenor place, St. James's square, and Carlton House Terrace were each of them a species of exclusive Faubourg Saint Germain. The palaces of South Kensington were either not in existence or were tenanted by persons who were not and did not affect to be of any great social account. Since then everything has changed, and the change has not received the notice it deserves at the hands of the Liberal managers or the social critics of the period. It has not, however, escaped the notice of the Conservatives. They have recognized the development of a new social order, and therefore of a new political force. They have striven assiduously to enlist its energies on their side, and they have been far from unsuccessful. There is certainly at the present time a strong tendency for families, Liberal by birth, interest, and occupation, no sooner to have laid securely the foundation of their fortunes than they become Conservative. Numbers of instances might be mentioned in the Counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire in which the sons of parents who were Radicals and Chartists profess themselves followers of the late Lord Beaconsfield.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

A YEAR'S EXPORTS FROM WILMINGTON.—Following is a statement of the foreign exports from Wilmington for the year ending June 30th, 1883, with the value of the same, as compiled from the books in the custom house: Cotton—55,579 bales, weighing 26,159,313 pounds, and valued at $2,656,080. Rosin—380,099 barrels, valued at $655,517. Tar—27,205 barrels, valued at $57,125. Spirits turpentine—2,674,080 gallons, valued at $1,164,055. Lumber—9,691,000 feet, valued at $160,317. Shingles—2,308,000, valued at $15,385. Miscellaneous—valued at $3,449.25. Total value $4,711,923.

AN ANTEDILUVIAN, BUT A VERY WISE EDITOR.—We have always been opposed to female Commencements. The appearance of young ladies upon the stage and the reading of compositions before an audience is an ordeal that ought to be spared them. It is entirely at variance with the habits, instincts, or sphere of women. We do not believe the public sentiment approves it. In fact, we think female Commencements must go.—*Covington (Ga.) Star.*

DOGS, SHEEP AND GOATS.—We have often seen it stated, says the New Berne *Journal*, and have heard it repeated as an actual experience, that the raising of goats with sheep is a perfect protection to the latter against the ravages of dogs, and we suggest that some of our farmers try it. While a sheep, it is said, can whip a goat, he has not the pluck to stand up to a dog, but a well-regulated "billy goat" will put a pack of the most ferocious dogs to flight.

Mr. J. H. Mills, of Oxford, N. C., principal of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, has been appointed by the Governor, special commissioner to attend as the representative of this State the tenth annual meeting of the "National conference of charities and corrections," to be held at Louisville, Ky., September, 1883.

We learn that Mr. Charles Gerhardt was one of the lucky forty who passed the examination at West, Point, N. Y., out of one hundred and sixty competitors. He is now a regular cadet, ready to compete for new honors.—*Wil. Star.*

"Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr.," sagely observes the Norristown *Herald*, "should rest his soul in patience. Baseball and boat-rowing are rapidly supplanting Greek and Latin as the basis of a liberal college education."

Immigration.

Capt. Jno. T. Patrick, the State Immigration Agent under the Department of Agriculture, sends the OBSERVER the subjoined statement of his views on the subject of immigration and his method of obtaining immigrants, as expressed in a recent interview with the editor of the Wilson *Advance*.

In reply to the question as to what kind of immigrants he thought would best suit North Carolina, Capt. Patrick said he was opposed to placing Castle Garden and foreign pauper immigrants in the State. "The reason," said he "I am opposed to working for foreign immigrants, is:

"1st. It will cost a great deal to advertise our resources and place the State properly before the foreign nations so as to secure first class people. It will not do to depend on getting our immigrants from Castle Garden, New York City and like places in Philadelphia and Boston, for we have no assurance of getting honest and industrious citizens.

"2d. The foreigners do not understand the cultivation of the principal crops raised in this State and they cannot speak our language. They will in nine cases out of ten make a failure the first year.

"3rd. The foreign immigrants do not, as a general thing, have money to commence operations with, therefore our land owners must take all risks of failure in the crops by mismanagement.

"You have no doubt noticed accounts of assisted immigrants starting for America. The "assisted immigrants," and there are many of them, as your brother editors across the salt water call them, are paupers and "dead beats," who are not worth the standing room on a barren sand desert. I had rather go North and pick out such men as we want and let those foreigners fill the places made vacant by those we bring down. We are not particular about what places they fill so they don't fill our State with their isms, creeds and vices.

"I have no trouble in securing reliable, energetic and moral farmers from the Northern and New England States who have ready money to start on. Those people are not only willing but anxious to come down South. One half of the farmers up there have to rent land, for you know it takes a small fortune to buy a farm when land sells from $75 to $300 per acre. I know of some farming land in Pennsylvania that cannot be bought for $500 per acre. The tenant farmers North have to furnish their own horses and stock, wagons, tools, and all necessary appliances to farm with; pay all taxes on the land; and receive only one half of the grain, vegetables and fruit raised. They are not allowed to sell any rough food or carry away any manure they may save from their Stock.

"On what plan do I operate? I have local agents in thickly settled sections in Pennsylvania, and will establish as soon as necessary other agents throughout the Northern and New England States. They make the selections of the tenants who come to the State. For illustration. One of your land owners in Wilson sends me an order to get him a man with force sufficient to cultivate a two horse farm. I forward the application to the agents. They inform me whom they can send down. I select from among the persons recommended such a one as I think will suit and forward to him a prospector's round trip ticket which costs him twelve dollars. He comes down, and if the land owner is pleased with him a contract is agreed upon between them. As soon as the contract is made the land owner deposits a fee of five dollars with me, or some one in his county I may designate. This fee is held until the tenant settles upon the land and the owner signifies that he is pleased. Then it is forwarded to the Northern agent who procured the tenant.

"My instructions to Northern agents are, 'You must find out that the man you send down is honest, sober, moral and industrious. That he keeps his stock in good condition. You must know that he has an industrious thrifty wife. You must by some means inspect the domestic affairs of his household. If you send a man down who fails to come up to any of these requirements I will return the money back to the land owner and you will not receive any pay for your trouble.'

"So far I have not had a single agent to lose a fee.

"I find your people in this section are very much in need of reliable tenant farmers, and if you and other newspaper men will only aid in the work, I can supply your people with a class of farmers that we will be proud to own as citizens of North Carolina. You must, however, induce your land owners to furnish comfortable dwellings. The Northern tenants will not live in such log huts as are generally furnished the tenants throughout the State.

"Can I sell any lands? Yes, I find a great many who desire to purchase lands and they have the cash to pay for what they buy.

"Will moneyed men come down? I think we can get them down after a while: not at once, however. I am in correspondence with several capitalists who contemplate moving to our State to engage in the banking business.

"How do I want the people and editors to assist in the work? I want them to inform me of the advantages of the respective sections and the inducements they can offer to new settlers, manufacturers and capitalists. I want the names and address of all persons who desire tenant farmers, those who have lands for sale, those who own unimproved water powers, wood and mineral lands."

In connection with Mr. Patrick's work, a call for a meeting of Northern men settled in North Carolina is issued, as follows:

ANSONVILLE, N. C., June 25, 1883.

Dear Sir:—Having recently settled in North Carolina, emigrating from Pennsylvania, I find that the South is greatly misjudged, especially the old North State. Feeling it my duty, and the duty of every Northern man, to correct the false ideas that prevail about North Carolina, I have consulted with Northern men in this section, and we have decided to hold a Convention of Northern-born citizens in Wadesboro on November the 14th, 1883, to take such measures in public as shall be deemed best to place North Carolina correctly before our friends in the Northern States.

I think it is your duty to attend this meeting if you possibly can. If circumstances prevent you from being with us, please write me concerning your treatment by the native North Carolinians since you have been a resident of the State. And send me your proxy to vote at Convention.

Pease extend the invitation to be present at the Convention to all Northerners with whom you are acquainted to meet with us.

Yours Truly,
F. A. VOLLMER.

ITEMS FROM THE DEPATMENTS AT WASHINGTON.—The following statement is prepared by the Sixth Auditor: During the third quarter of the last fiscal year, the receipts at the Postoffice Department were $11,912,376, and expenditures $10,972,499; leaving a surplus of $1,119,877. For nine months of the fiscal year ended March 1st, 1883, the receipts of the Post Office Department were $33,946,356, and expenditures $31,436,914; a surplus of $2,509,442.

Admiral Nichols, acting Secretary of the Navy, has received from the Norfolk navy yard charges and counter-charges growing out of the recent arrest of Commander McGlensey by Commodore Mayo. The principal charges are preferred by Commander McGlensey, and allege that the Commodore has been making false muster rolls. Commodore Mayo replies with a charge against Commander McGlensey of disrespectful and insubordinate conduct in refusing to give up certain papers. The point at issue appears to be the character of the papers, whether personal or official, referred to by Commodore Mayo, and upon this question officials at the Navy Department refuse to express an opinion. The acting Secretary of the Navy appointed the following named officers to constitute a board to inquire into the matter: Commodore J. C. P. De Krafft, President; Commodore W. P. Traxton and Capt. P. C. Johnson. Lt. S. C. Lemly will act as Judge Advocate of the Court, which was to meet at Norfolk the latter part of last week.

The Treasury paid out during two days last week, on account of pensions, $14,600,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular as follows: "In view of the fact that there was no specific appropriation made by Congress at its last session to meet the expense of cancellation and return after redemption of stamps imprinted upon checks, drafts, etc., it becomes necessary to inform the public that such drafts, checks and stamps will not be received for cancellation and return after redemption after the 31st day of July instant. All stamps imprinted upon drafts, checks, etc., received for redemption after that date, if redeemed, will be destroyed, together with the drafts or checks.

THE FIRST RESTAURANT.—The *Journal des Debats* contains an interesting note upon the origin of the word "restaurant." In 1765 a cook named Boulanger, who kept a shop at the corner of the Rue des Poulies and the Rue Baileul, in Paris, hung out a large white flag bearing the inscription—imitated of course from the passage in the New Testament—"Venite ad me, omnes qui stomacho laboratis, et ego restaurabo vos." Beneath these words was a list of his prices; and as the good man did not look for outrageous profits, his dining room was quickly invaded by all the young bloods of the capital, and every one began to ask his neighbor, "Have you been to Boulanger's?" The favorite dish at the new house was nothing more appetizing than sheep's trotters; but so excellently was this humble fare cooked that large quantities of it were sent out daily to all the great mansions in the neighborhood.

The restaurant was much resorted to by the courtiers of the day; and even the celebrated gourmet Moncriff, the Academician, went there regularly. Being reader to the Queen, he at last sounded the praise of sheep's trotters in the ears of majesty; and Boulanger, who had by this time accumulated a fortune, was ordered to supply the table of Louis XV. Thenceforward the restaurant became one of the peculiar features of Parisian life; and within the next few years Very opened that far-famed establishment which, after having been the resort of St. Just and Marat, was removed in 1808 from the Allee des Orangers to its present quarters.—*St. James Gazette.*

FLATTERY IN FABLE.—A crow stole a piece of cheese and alighted with it on a tree. A fox watched her, and, wishing to get hold of the cheese, stood underneath and began to make compliments upon her size and beauty; he went so far as to say that she had the best of claims to be made Queen of the Birds, and doubtless it would have been done if she had only a voice. The crow, anxious to prove to him that she did possess a voice, began to caw vigorously, of course dropping the cheese. The fox pounced upon it and carried it off, remarking as he went away, "My good friend crow, you have every good quality, now try to get some common sense."—*Randolph Caldecott.*

A statue to Gen. Robert E. Lee is to be erected in New Orleans. The model has arrived at New York. The statue, representing the General in full uniform, with his arms folded, will be sixteen feet in height, and will stand on a Doric column ninety-five feet high. The name of Tivoli Square, where the monument is to be placed, will be changed to Lee Circle.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 19, 1883.

TAXATION.

The New York *World* recently complained that its neighbor the *Sun* was opposed to an income tax, and proceeded to declare that "an income tax is the fairest and most democratic tax a government can impose." In the abstract it undoubtedly is. But, as we have had occasion before sagely to remark in these columns, the subject of taxation is the most difficult connected with the science of government. And those who have made it a study and essay to apply recognized principles to its adjustment, achieve at best but an approximation to a logical treatment of it, because in the laying of taxes—touching at once the dominant trait of human nature—they are most perplexed by the obstacles which that trait interposes. In an income tax, the equivalent of the personal property exemption of our customary property tax is the exemption from taxation of all income below a given amount. How absurdly unequal would be the burdens of such a tax if it were laid for federal purposes upon all the States, is quickly demonstrated by the *World's* own proposition exempting incomes below $4000 or $5000! How much tribute, under this, would the State of North Carolina pay? Not much more, we imagine, than a certain county we know of, in which the only income taxes under the present State law were returned and paid by almost its poorest citizens. From a selfish standpoint a very comfortable result to us in North Carolina; but unjust to our neighbors, and, in the end, unwholesome for us.

Why does the *World* name $4000 or $5000 as its dead point or point of equilibrium, so to speak? Simply because $5000 in New York is—except to those who have much hack-hire to pay—equal to about $2000 in Fayetteville; or to $1000, $500, or $200 in the smaller towns, in the villages and in the country.

The first step, therefore, in laying a federal income tax—the determination of the point at which average necessitous consumption meets the possibility of hoarding—cannot be justly taken by the federal body, in which the standards of value differ as widely as its parts are numerous and widely separated. And therefore the wise federal statesman avoids this method of supplying the necessities of government.

The *World* would more comprehensively have stated its case if it had declared that a direct is to be preferred to an indirect tax—as, indeed, other things being equal, directness is ever to be preferred to indirection. But no more are other things equal in respect of the whole, than in the income division of the subject. The only other kind of direct federal tax with which the American people are familiar, is what remained after the abolition of the income tax—more especially what now remains. To this there is not the same objection of inequality of taxes arising from the widely differing value of the fixed exemption, it is true. But—apart from the flavor of the undemocratic doctrine of sumptuary legislation which pertains to the taxation of whisky and tobacco—there is a serious and to our mind an adequate objection, which is common to both the income and the whisky and tobacco forms of direct taxation: For federal purposes these both require the intervention of the federal arm, ever distasteful to the American people and obnoxious to the spirit of our confederated form of government. But, it has been said, the exasperating and harmful element of this method of taxation may be removed by collecting the tax through the States. A moment's reflection, it seems to us would forbid resort to such a device. It is a fundamental rule, not only lying at the base of all discipline, but applicable likewise to every act in life requiring the exercise of authority—which means also the incurrence of responsibility—that authority shall be co-extensive with responsibility. The violation of this rule in the undemocratic scheme of municipal government for the city of New York has been the cause of the vast corruption of its administration. The violation of this rule here in North Carolina is the one radical defect of our system of State taxation, until the removal of which there can be, as the Constitution commands, no uniformity of taxation, because there is no uniformity of assessment. And there can be no uniformity of assessment until the power that assesses is the power that taxes.

There are few thoughtful people who do not believe in free trade, theoretically—the liberty to sell in the dearest market, to buy in the cheapest. There are fewer who would willingly see that theory put in practice at the expense of the centralizing effect of collecting all the federal revenues by direct federal taxation. Therefore it is that until the necessity of the great war arose, it was the common American practice to support the government by the theoretically inferior method of imposts rather than by the theoretically superior method of direct taxation. In the former the corrupting hand of the federal government was felt only in the already corrupt "sores on the body politic"—the great importing cities. The rural populations were left free.

Accepting this lesser of the two evils, the Democratic party has not seen fit to handicap the bad necessity of taxation with the unnecessary weight of protection. The defeat of General Hancock has made some of the brethren falter. But nothing could be more emphatic than the declaration of the St. Louis platform on the subject of the tariff. On this Mr. Tilden, having the courage of his convictions, firmly stood; and he was elected. On a like platform General Hancock, lacking the courage of his convictions—if he had any on the subject—did not firmly stand: and he was beaten.

Considering all of which things, we are very decidedly of the opinion that the national democracy, when next it sets its army in the field, will not change its flag. And we err greatly if, after the battle, the democracy is not found to be for all practical purposes—taxation included—the American people.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republican Convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the 11th, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for State Auditor and State Treasurer. They availed themselves also of the opportunity to make a declaration of their principles. Concerning these we may well content ourselves with the comments of a leading journal of the Republican party whose declarations are not only in the main unobjectionable to a democrat, but exhibit an exhilarating state of harmony in the grand old party.

Says the N. Y. *Times:*

The extreme protection demanded by Pennsylvania at the expense of the rest of the country has developed a new feature in the proposition to distribute the Treasury surplus among the States in proportion to population. Pennsylvania people will probably see no inconsistency in the position of the Republican Convention on questions of State and national taxation. It delared in favor of the "abolition of all taxes not required for necessities of the State Government," but it recognized no application of the same principles to national taxation. On the contrary, it demanded taxation beyond the necessities of the Government, and the distribution of the excess among the States for the relief of local burdens.

The doctrine would carry centralization far beyond anything heretofore proposed. It is true that the national Government once had a surplus of revenue which was distributed among the States, but nobody has ever before advocated the raising of revenue for this purpose. If it is to be done at all there is no definite limit to be put to the process. It might logically be carried to the extent of supporting the State Governments at the expense of the Nation, the revenue for the purpose being raised by protective duties, which, according to the Pennsylvania theory, would only have the effect of fostering industry and making the country richer. If this would be unconstitutional, then the raising of any revenue by national taxation for the benefit of State Governments would be unconstitutional. To this extreme of absurdity are the Pennsylvania protectionists carried by their desperate shift for maintaining high duties.

The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania will meet on the 1st of August.

GEORGIA'S CLAIM AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—It is evident that Mr. Stephens has no unworthy successor. The new Governor of Georgia, little known outside his own State, was much extolled at the time of his election by the local press. It is very manifest from the following extracts from his recent message to the Legislature of Georgia that their praises were not misapplied.

Speaking of the claim against the government for money expended by the State of Georgia for the common defense in 1777—an appropriation to pay which claim was made by Congress at its last session, and nullified, as we had occasion to point out in the OBSERVER of June 7th, by the legislation of the bureaux—Gov. McDaniel says:

I regret to inform you that the Treasury Department of the United States has declined to pay the sum of $35,555 42, appropriated by Congress in the act approved March, 3, 1883, "in refund to the State of Georgia certain money expended by said State for the common defense in 1777." The First Controller of the Treasury has decided that this sum shall be credited on account of what is claimed to be due for the quota of direct taxes apportioned to the State by the Direct Tax act of Aug. 5, 1861. This decision is, in my judgment, erroneous, and I have notified the Secretary of the Treasury that the State does not acquiesce in it. If the taxes claimed are due, the obligation is upon the citizens and not the State, which has never assumed the payment of the taxes, and cannot be justly charged with them. All proper means will be used to secure the payment of the sum appropriated for the benefit of the State.

And on the general subject of taxation this wise and level-headed executive says:

The subject of taxation cannot engage too much of your attention. Equality and uniformity are substantially secured, in theory, under our system. But experience proves that our laws for ascertaining the property liable for taxation, and its value, are defective, the aggregate value being largely in excess of the annual returns. The amount to be raised is regulated by the necessities of the State, and the rate is governed by the amount of property upon which the levy is made. It is manifest that when a citizen fails to return any part of his taxable property, or undervalues what he does return, he inflicts a wrong upon his neighbor who returns all his taxable property at its true market value, by raising the rate which the latter is forced to pay. The remedy for this inequality may be difficult to apply. All systems of taxation are necessarily defective. Ours has been steadily improving, but the result continues to be unsatisfactory. Some remedy can be devised, by judicious provisions for assessment or other adequate means, to secure an approach to uniformity in valuation of the visible property of the people as well as full returs of all taxable property, and I invite your earnest attention to the task. It will not increase the burdens of taxation. It will distribute them justly, and rather promote a feeling of satisfaction among the people because of the lower rate of taxation thereby made possible. In view of the reduction in taxation already effected by the watchfulness of the people and the labors of your predecessors, without impairing the efficiency of the State Government, you can afford to give much study to this problem. We collect from the people of Georgia, for State and county purposes, annually less than $1 25 per capita. The Federal Government collects from the people of the United States annually more than $7 per capita. Contrasting these amounts with the benefits received, we have just cause for pride. It is surprising that so little interest is manifested in the subject of Federal taxation and expenditure. A common interest in the common Government should induce the people of all the States to give the same attention to this subject that they bestow upon local systems of taxation and expenditure. In no other way can our complex Government be administered for the benefit of all the people.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.—Capt James S. Evans, who commanded that gallant company of the 24th N. C. Troops, Ransom's Brigade, known as the "Cumberland Plough Boys" and as Company F in the regiment, has received an invitation for himself and the surviving members of his company from Mr. J. L. McLean, Secretary of the Veteran Association of the "Highland Boys," who were Co. G of the same regiment, to join them at their reunion at Floral College on the 4th of August. Senator Ransom, their gallant brigade commander, we learn from the Laurinburg *Exchange*, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the occasion. With this incentive Capt. Evans thinks, as we certainly do, that a simple announcement of the fact to his old soldiers will insure a large attendance by them.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa are to the effect that Stanley, the explorer, was in May about to start on a ten months' journey across the continent.

MR. TILDEN'S POSITION.

The Baltimore *Sun* condenses a long account in the New York *Times* of an interview by the *Times's* Saratoga correspondent with an "old and intimate friend" of Mr. Tilden, as follows:

Being asked by the correspondent when he had seen Mr. Tilden, the gentleman responded Wednesday last, and declared that he was, without qualification, advised of Mr. Tilden's views and purposes regarding his renomination for the presidency. According to Mr. Tilden's friend that gentleman "views his public career as a matter so absolutely in the control of the public decision that he will tacitly abide the event of a renomination." In regard to the idea of an excessive strain upon his physical condition, Mr. Tilden "has been fully prepared for any contingency of this kind, not merely by his rapid restoration to health and vigor, but by his changed relations to such a campaign should it occur." That Mr. Tilden will respond in the affirmative to a proper demand by the party for his leadership his friend says "there is not a particle of doubt." It is also his positive conviction that "the time, the opportunity and the necessity for Mr. Tilden's identity with a movement for a renomination of the ticket which was elected by the people, but denied by their tribunes in 1876, is now at hand." The recent course of Mr. Hendricks has, perhaps, given this idea more positive vitality than it seemed to have a few months ago, "and Mr. Tilden has certainly recognized the significance of Mr. Hendricks's changed plans, compelling him, as it does, "to face a responsibility now which he has heretofore been relieved of by Hendricks's refusal to run." "It would be impossible," says Mr. Tilden's friend, "for that gentleman at this time to stand in the way of a general or organized demand for a historic vindication of the great wrong and injustice perpetrated by the installation of Hayes as President." In short, "Mr. Tilden is not a candidate; this is absolute, but it is equally absolute that if a demand should arise spontaneously, and the convention should renominate him, he will not repeat the personal plea presented in his great letter to the Cincinnati convention declining the nomination." The ball is not set in motion by Mr. Tilden or his friends, but "Mr. Hendricks has at last arisen to a sense of the true democratic issue, and the movement must be worked out in this way." Mr. Tilden "will have no bureau, nor accredited staff, and will make no personal effort whatever in the coming campaign."

Mr. Tilden, according to his friend, does not regard the legitimate duties of the presidential office as so arduous. As to the present Chief Magistrate, Mr. Tilden "is inclined to think that his labor is in a large degree gastronomic and the strain is mostly on his waistbands." "A practical business administration from the highest and most intelligent standpoint—and this would certainly be Mr. Tilden's aim—would present an executive almost as passive as the great seal of England." Having due regard to the concurrent jurisdiction of the legislative and judicial departments, his policy and his acts would be far more acceptable to the country, if stable, restrained and conservative, than if he had a turmoil of passionate and heated partisanship. In answer to the question, "Is not Mr. Tilden too old to properly administer the office of President?" his friend said: "He is old enough to appreciate wise counsel and wise enough to direct a judicious administration. He is ten years younger than Thiers was as a statesman, O'Connor as the leader of the bar, Bancroft as a historian, Judge Black as a jurist, or Fred. S. Winston as the master of the greatest financial institution in the world."

Mr. Tilden's friend does not attach any importance to Mr. Kelly's opposition, but predicts that Kelly will "be the foremost and the most earnest in support of the 'old ticket'" in due time.

CLINTON AND POINT CASWELL RAILROAD.—This road, says a correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer:*

"Leads from Point Caswell, in Pender county, to Clinton, in Sampson county, a distance of forty miles. The line has been surveyed, effective sums have been raised and a competent force is at work at both ends of the road.

"Point Caswell is on Black river, a branch of the Cape Fear, and one of the most prosperous towns in Eastern Carolina. It is situated in a rich agricultural section and its exports are probably larger of naval stores than any place in North Carolina except Wilmington. The road will run through a very rich agricultural belt, both in Sampson and Pender, which also produces an abundance of naval stores, timber, &c. The necessity for the road has long been felt, and this will urge its completion within about eight months, as we are informed. Ample transportation facilities by water exist between Point Caswell and Wilmington, a distance of twenty miles.

"It is proposed to extend the road both to Wilmington and from Clinton to some point on the North Carolina road *via* Smithfield, in Johnston county. If this be done it will have the effect of turning freights that now come from our western counties from Newbern towards Wilmington, and why not? It will be nearer to the sea by this route, and while our Wilmington friends boast of eighteen feet of water on the bar below, we believe it is only seven feet at Newbern.

"I can think of no country in the State more in need of a road than that through which this road will run, and I know of none from its rich resources that is better able to support a road. The management of the affairs of the road is in competent hands, and judging from the pecuniary ability of those who have taken hold we must conclude that success is inevitable."

GOVERNOR RENCHER AND MR. ALEXANDER.—The Hon. Mark Alexander, of Virginia, and Mr. Rencher were the two oldest ex-Congressmen living. They served together in Congress, and both died on the same day, July 6th. Mr. Alexander, whose wife was a daughter of Governor Turner of this State, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Norfleet Smith, Esq., in Scotland Neck, N. C. He was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on 7th of February, 1792, where he lived until a few years past.

PERSONAL.—We were glad to receive a call from our friend Mr. Frank Stedman representing the Wilmington *Star*. Mr. Stedman, as our readers know, is the son of Nathan A. Stedman, Esq., and was not long since an excellent teacher in the Graded School of this town.

At a meeting of conservative members of Parliament on Monday at which Sir Stafford Northcote presided, it was decided to oppose the Suez canal agreement which the government had entered into with M. de Lesseps; and the Porte has addressed a note to Egypt, France and England, demanding that any agreement for the construction of a new Suez canal be submitted to the Sultan.

BEYOND THE BLUE RIDGE.—Our editorial brethren saw a great many things in attending the recent Press Convention worth mention. Of churches among the Balsams, the editor of the Hickory *Press* writes:

The people in Haywood county seem to take a special pride in church edifices. There is a church six miles this side of Waynesville near Pigeon River, which with the exception of the framing is made of lumber sawed from a single tree. The tree was a gigantic poplar. The church is a neat structure 28 by 44 feet, and fifteen feet in the pitch. One side of the tree was wood of a curly and the opposite side of a straight grain, and different portions present different shades of color. These differences give to the interior the appearance of being constructed of different kinds of wood. The church belongs to the Methodists.

In Waynesville is located Grace Church in the Mountains, under charge of Rev. Dr. Buel, of the Episcopal Church. The floor is of ash, the ceiling of chestnut, the seats of white oak trimmed with walnut, the window casings and furniture of black walnut and the shingles of poplar. The inside is varnished, showing the beautiful grain of the different woods. The windows are of colored glass, and very beautiful. This church is an architectural gem. All the different materials used in its construction were obtained from the surrounding forests.

The Presbyterians of Waynesville have also a very neat church edifice, and will soon have their manse completed. This word reminds us that the English is a rich language. It contains three synonyms for the dwelling house of the pastor of a congregation. If the pastor be a Methodist, he lives in the parsonage. If an Episcopalian, he resides in the rectory. If a Presbyterian, he occupies the manse.

True Journalism.

The Poem by Miss Rebecca Cameron, of Hillsboro, as read before the Press Association.

You have set me, gallant gentlemen,
A task beyond my powers—
My muse is just a butterfly
That sports thro' sunny hours.

Its fragile wings essay no flight
Beyond the rosy flush,
Where throbbing in warm golden light
The summer roses blush.

And reaching upward to the height
To which your aims aspire,
Would need an eagle's soaring flight,
An eagle's eye of fire.

No longer Pleasure's idle guest
Allures your eager feet,
As gathering from the east and west,
From north and south you meet.

Aroused at last you recognize,
And wiser grown, confess,
How high the calling that is yours;
How powerful the Press!

Your task it is to hold the gauge
That measures public right;
And for the people's good to wage
With wrong an endless fight.

No private gain, no selfish end
Must check the utterance strong,
With which the Right you e'er defend,
Or boldly censure Wrong.

No coward's heart, no fawning thrift,
No lust of place, nor gold;
For tho' self-chosen, still it is
A public trust you hold.

Between the factions of the day,
That mean ignoble strife,
Men look to you to point the way
To a purer public life.

To lift the public standard up
To a higher, broader plane,
Where the country's good is sometimes sought,
Instead of private gain.

You spin the subtle threads that sway
The people in their choice;
The echo of your words it is
That swells the public voice.

By you in large degree is wrought
The country's weal or woe,
You start the springs of public thought
Whence public actions flow.

There was an old Egyptian law,
A strange, majestic thing—
When death before the bar of God
Called him who was their king;

A herald summoned forth the dead,
Once more in royal state,
To take his place midst living men
And solemn trial wait.

While all the nobles of the land,
In grave tribunal then
Judged all his life, the good, the ill,
That he had wrought for men.

Time changeth forms; altho' that court
Is held in every land,
No longer dead, but living men
At its tribunal stand.

And every editorial desk
Has a judgment seat been made,
Whereat the deeds of public men,
The good and ill are weighed.

Their actions scanned, their motives sought,
Whether for wrong or right,
And woe to him who falleth short
When weighed in public sight,

But the public mind is fair and true;
The public heart is kind.
Take heed no selfish motives tinge
The verdicts that you find.

For should the test of time disprove
The charges that you made,
The public scorn will shift to him
Who stabbed with treacherous blade.

And yet a higher trust you hold,
A trust both grave and great;
For those who train the children's mind
Make the future of the State.

Who fills a child's unreasoning mind
With tales of crime and vice,
Is planting there a scorpion's egg,
To bear a cockatrice.

From a fountain poisoned at the source
A poisoned stream must flow;
And the grain we reap at harvest
Springs from the seed we sow.

Then oh! take care, my masters,
That you sow no hurtful seed
In the columns of the journals
That the little children read.

Let innocence still hold a veil
Unrent before her eyes,
Nor barter harmless ignorance
For knowledge that is not wise.

God save you all, brave gentlemen,
And make you strong to raise
Your calling far above the snares
Of narrow, devious ways.

To be so brave, so just, so true,
That all men must confess
How noble is the work you do,
How mighty is the Press!

THE TOTAL NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 831,498 bales; New Orleans, 1,657,894; Mobile, 310,840; Savannah, 809,562; Charleston, 565,480; Wilmington, 128,726; Norfolk, 793,959; Baltimore, 79,542; New York, 151,629; Boston, 190,027; Providence, 12,673; Philadelphia, 97,097; West Point, 218,009; Brunswick, 5,508; Port Royal, 19,452; Pensacola, 4,473; City Point, 4,484; Indianola, 16,094; total, 5,896,947.

In the Mountains.

Asheville the centre of fashion—Prohibition in theory and practice—The spa, natural and artificial.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

SWANNANOA HOTEL,
Asheville, July 14, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just returned from a trip to the Warm Springs and feel as if I had been spending a day in the cool retreat of a quiet convent "far from the madding crowd." The long galleries and the beautiful green lawn, which last year this time overflowed with ladies and bubbled with children, were entirely deserted. I did not see a single child at play, and only one lady seated on the gallery. Everything was delightfully clean and fresh with white-wash and paint, but if the money spent in enlarging the hotel had been devoted to improving what was already there it would have made the place far more attractive to guests. Asheville is this year the centre of attraction and fashion, parties go from here to the Springs, for the ride on the railroad, which is lovely beyond description, but in a very few days we have them back. Like the little boy whose mother tried to make him take a dose of cream of tartar by calling it hot lemonade, they say "its mighty good but I don't want any more now." Speaking of drinks reminds me of a good story on Mr. Gudger, which will bear telling as, the gentlemen say, he keeps an excellent bar. The other day a gentleman went into the office and asked if he could see the late Chairman of the State Central Prohibition Committee, with whom he had important business. Mr. Gudger, hastily summoned, bustled forward, and the gentleman pompously asked in a loud tone:

"Are you Mr. Gudger, late Chairman of the State Central Prohibition Committee?"

"Yes, sir; yes—what can I do for you?"

"Why, just show me the way to your bar room, will you?"

There was an audible smile as Mr. Gudger, rather red in the face, pointed the way and assured him he would find excellent liquors there.

The Louisville and Boston Expositions will probably lessen the number of Southern visitors to this locality, but this year there are quite a large number of Philadelphia and New York people here; there are, in this hotel alone, some fifteen or twenty Philadelphians, both ladies and gentlemen, quite a party from Texas, another from Augusta, and another expected from New Orleans. Senator and Mrs. Vance are making Asheville their headquarters for the summer, and the nightly dances in the ball-room of the Swannanoa show a rapid filling up of the town. This ball room is the finest I have seen in the State: it is not only larger than those at Morehead and the Warm Springs, but more easily and brilliantly lighted, as the walls and ceiling are freshly white-washed, and reflect the light so well that the beautiful toilets of the ladies show to great advantage. The ceiling is so high and the windows so numerous, that the ventilation is perfect.

The ceiling of the ball-room at the Warm Springs is entirely too low, and both it and the walls, being the natural color of the wood absorb instead of reflecting the light, and it is impossible to light it well.

I drove out to the White Sulphur Spring near here with Major Malone yesterday, and found the water very strong and delightfully cool, and as the Tate Spring water may be had at Pelham's drug-store nearly opposite this hotel, cooled and carbonized till it sparkles like Saratoga water, I find here all the advantages of being at "the Springs", combined with the convenience of being in town.

I went also to Richmond Hill, which is greatly improved within the last three years. Mr. Pearson is most judicious in these improvements. Nature is neither tortured nor, so called, ornamented by them, she is simply rendered accessible and given a chance to show herself: the natural growth is left, but vistas cut and roads made, so that, look which way you will, beautiful views meet the eye.

Major Malone is correcting the last proof-sheets of his book on "Real Property Tria's," mentioned not long since in the Literary Gossip of the OBSERVER. Strange to say, though spending half his time in Asheville, he had never been on Richmond Hill till he drove me up. I certainly never had a more delightful drive. M. B. C.

The Educational Conquest of North Carolina.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

The subjugation of a people, by purely physical force, is by no means the most pernicious or disastrous form that conquest can assume. Material reverses, however serious, may be effaced by time—the greatest of all restorers as well as the greatest of all innovators—but there is no compensation and no restoration when the springs of a nation's spiritual life are dried up. Speedy descent to the semi barbarous level of tropical climes is the logical result. Heroic empire, ennobling purposes, pure ideals, pass away. The "unbought grace of life, the nurse of manly sentiment," is sacrificed to a cold complacency, a debasing worship of expediency. The vices of the conquerors infest the domestic shrines, the educational temples, of the conquered. Empiricism, mechanical dexterity, a servile devotion to so called "methods," steadily sap the very sources of genuine culture. The inspiration which is derived from delicate and refined scholarship disappears before the magical attraction of an elaborate system of jugglery, skillfully devised, and conducted with the most perfect mechanical exactness. Such is an inadequate delineation of the educational machinery now beginning to find its way into our conservative State, under the grave and dignified auspices of the University Normal School. It is cause of sincere and humiliating regret that the lustre and the sanction of this cherished institution should be invoked for the specific purpose of domesticating in the bosom of our State—one of the few remaining asylums of conservatism and orthodoxy—the acknowledged educational vices of our conquerors. It were far better that the school should cease to exist than become the passive instrument, in facile hands, of obliterating the surviving traces of our older civilization, destroying the continuity of our historic growth, and engrafting upon us the subtle heresies, the pernicious philosophy of those who, having laid prostrate our material fortunes, aspire with a restless energy to complete the process of subjugation, by poisoning the very fountains of our intellectual and spiritual life. It is painfully to be deplored that some of our educational oracles have bowed their necks so gracefully to the yoke, and instead of manfully withstanding, have imposed additional humiliation by the cheerful alacrity with which they have become the agents and propagandists of our avowed enemies, persecutors and slanderers—those that are in sympathy and in communion with our notorious political oppressors, and who, having enjoyed the bounty and the hospitality of our people, will not hesitate to hold them up with unsparing hand to contempt and caricature, whenever an opportunity presents itself.

The specific remedy for the evils which I have indicated is to be found in the conservatism, the intelligence and integrity of the teachers and the press of North Carolina. NORTH CAROLINIAN.

BUSINESS FAILURES.—The number of business failures throughout the United States and Canada as reported during the week to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency number 159, against 138 for the previous week. The distribution was as follows: The New England States had 15, Western States 42, Middle States 17, Southern States 28, Pacific States and Territories 17, New York city 7 and Canada 33.

The Republican Past and the Democratic Future.

If we needed a reminder of the vanity of human aspirations and human greatness, we have only to place ourselves in the Republican camp four years ago and contemplate the contrast between then and now.

There were great men in the Republican party and their greatness filled the earth. Where are they now?

Grant was a great man then, the leader of the leaders, the strength of the strong; States were instructing their delegations for him with cast-iron instructions, the stalwarts were recruiting the "Thundering Legion" of the 305.

Now Grant is a simple citizen, a model host and neighbor in his cottage at Long Branch and a failure as a Wall street speculator. The stalwart legion have nothing but their brass medals.

Four years ago Blaine was a plumed knight, a princely Rupert flashing along the line of battle, his name a battle cry and his presence a presage of victory. He soared for the Presidency with an eagle's pinions, but he didn't get there. Now Blaine is only known as a man worth a million dollars who is writing a book.

Four years ago Garfield, flushed with the triumph of a Senatorial election, was preparing to go to Chicago as a delegate at-large to cast the vote of Ohio for John Sherman. His was the false and empty prize—and now! The doctors finished the work begun by the assassin's bullet, and death has spread its charity alike over his weakness and his triumph.

Four years ago Hayes was one greater than the greatest of emperors, for no emperor had ever robbed fifty millions of freemen of their franchise. Now the dead successor to the title is not more helpless and obscure than his fraudulent predecessor.

Four years ago Conkling, the greatest, loftiest of them all, held the reins of power. But the combined power of jealousy, treachery and bribery, perfidy and patronage, prevailed to keep him out of his proper place as the foremost leader of the Senate. To day he casts the scornful glance of an exiled Marcellus at the rabble of little men in the arena, and turns from his political Pavia saying, "All is lost except honor."

And then there was the Windom boom. Windom had converted the bonds, he had served his party for a quarter of a century, he had built a house in Washington, he was *consensu omnium dignus imperii*. Alas for him! He built on the sand; the Windom boom was mostly wind. In less than four years he was an ex-Senator; his house stands tenantless; he too turned up in Wall street, the irony of fate placing him at the head of a windy and evanescent safe deposit company.

Per contra, fortune which cast down the mighty has exalted the humble. Arthur, who is President now, was then rubbing the sores of his hasty exit from the Custom House.

It is too long to name them all. "My Dear Dorsey" was preparing to levy his assessments on my dear Brady and my dear Morton to save Indiana; now he skulks back to Mexico like a wounded bear showing his teeth while sulkily licking his wounds; he is a winged turkey buzzard; he is not dead, but he will roost lower.

And my dear Filley, who led the stalwart column of Missourians into the convention, he is a rejected suppliant for the humble position of collector of water rates in St. Louis.

We dare to look forward; do the republicans dare to look backward? Then their great men were so many that they crowded the earth and there was not room for them. The trouble was, among so many, which to choose. Now the wonder is who is obscure enough to be offered up as a victim.

Decidedly we can stand the prospect if the Republicans can stand the retrospect.

The national election is in the future; even the platform and the nominations are far in the future, and yet the opponents of Democracy kindly point out the causes which already destine us to defeat. The Democratic party is not united in opinion. Democratic governors are too numerous. Our majority in New York is too large. The South is too "solid." Some of us are protectionists, some of us are free traders, some of us are revenue tariff men, some of us are spoils hunters, some of us reformers, some of us were leading Republicans twelve years ago, some are bel men now. It is said that there are Democrats who worshipped the rag baby: there is even yet a division of opinion on the great negro question.

All this is probably true; our kindly censors have called our attention to it in the most friendly manner and they would not be so cruel as to deceive us. We should certainly thank them for their solicitude.

But we beg to remind them that these differences and shortcomings are minor matters. The real issue, which the people understand pretty clearly, is this:

Shall there be a change?

Shall the Republican party retire after a rule of nearly a quarter of a century?

Shall the Republicans' rule be made perpetual, like that of a dynasty?

Will the Democracy control a majority of the electoral votes?

Will the Democratic party give the people of the United States a better government than they now get from the Republican party?

That is really all that anybody cares about. If the present Government, with its vicious practices and more vicious tendencies, with its abuses and imbecility, its extravagance in expenditure and its parsimony in results, its hypocrisy in reforms and its sincerity in corruption, is really a better Government than we are likely to get as the result of a Democratic victory, then the Democrats will be defeated.

If the Republicans believe this they may amuse themselves from now until the returns come in with the easy role of political censorship. But if they are not prepared to meet this issue it will take all their time and attention to set their houses in order before leaving it, that it may be better prepared for the doom they may not avert.—*N. Y. World.*

TIME'S REVENGE.—In the tenacity with which Grant followed out a determination once fixed in his mind, perhaps no man has ever surpassed him, but it was an expensive virtue for his soldiers, as the hundred thousand men he lost in Virginia are a witness. Whether he should have been removed after Cold Harbor, a disastrous blunder only equalled by Burnside at Fredericksburg, is a difficult matter to determine. If he had been, the final result would not have differed much in all probability.

Yet this man, who happened to receive the surrendered sword of Lee, became on that account the supposed hero of the war; received the credit of having suppressed the Confederacy; without education for or experience in civil affairs was made President for eight years, and finally was carried around the earth and exhibited to the nations as the greatest podigy of the age. The people in their exuberant joy at the return of peace wished for a hero to whom they could pay homage, and, Lincoln being dead, seized upon Grant as the nearest object. Happier for him and for them had he been allowed to continue, like Sherman and Sheridan, quietly at his post of duty! America does not require celebrities of a false lustre to satisfy her pride. "There are others who are deserving," as Mr. Emerson said.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The cholera still continues in Egypt and is spreading, having reached Cairo. A dispatch to the London Daily *News* intimates that the number of deaths therefrom is much greater than has been stated.

Tom Thumb the dwarf, died suddenly at his home in Middleboro, Mass., on Monday.

On the same day the Hon. T. C. Theaker, ex commissioner of patents, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, and more recently engaged in patent-office practice in Washington and New York, died at Oakland, Md.

During the French operations in Madagascar, Admiral Pierre, the French Commander, is accussed of several acts of barbarity in his treatment of English officials and subjects. In the absence of full information the French Minister of foreign affairs declares the French government ready to make due reparation if wrong is found to have been committed.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of Chicago as a village will occur on August 10th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1883. 1883.

A. S. Huske & Co

CIGARS.

BRANDS KEPT IN STOCK:

Jeannette,	Fairy Belle,
L. Q. C. L.,	Kids,
Huske & Co.,	Tomahawk,
Taffy,	G. M. T. & Co.,
Henry Clay,	Snowy Ash,
Club,	Sweetheart,
Lady Washington,	Excelsior,
La Belle Creole,	Wavelets,
Morning Dawn,	Rat Tail.

Smoking Tobacco.

Banner,	Sitting Bull,
Devon,	Blackwell's Durham.
Durham Long Cut,	

Chewing Tobacco.

Grand Turk Plug,	A. A. A. A.,
Our Q,	Lily Rose,
Cottage Home,	Snuff,
Corn Dodger,	Nellie May,
Maggie Dalton,	Slap Jack,
Liberty Point,	Gold Fig,
Luxury,	Little Joker,
Waverley,	Silent Partner.

Mixed Candy.

Canton Ginger;	Potash; Toilet Soaps;
Decanter Hazard's Catsup;	Nutmegs; Cloves; Jars Marmalade;
Olive Oil;	T. O. Vinegar;
3lb. cans Peaches;	Okra and Tomatoes;
3lb. cans Tomatoes;	Cruets Black Pepper;
Pint Bottles Pickles;	Lobster; Beef;
Qr. " "	Turkey; Tongue;
Sea Foam; Hosfords;	Shrimps; Salmon;
Essence Lemon;	Chicken; Duck;
" Vanilla;	Spiced Sardines;
Extract Lemon;	French "
" Vanilla;	Mustard "

Cooper's, Chalmer's and Cox's Gelatine.

Tin Ware.

Wash Bowls,	Cake Pans,
Milk Pans,	Pie Pans,
Coffee Pots,	Milk Buckets,
Dippers,	Oil Cans,
Dairy Pans.	Open Pails.
Snuff in Weasands,	Black Tea,
" " Tins,	Currants,
" " Bladders,	Black Pepper,
Sacks Salt,	French Mustard,
Boxes Salt,	Maccaroni,
" Lye,	Cream Tartar,
Boxes Cheapest Soap,	Canned Beef,
" A B C "	Gov. Java Coffee,
" Allright "	Ginger,
Starch,	Queen Olives,
Soda,	Corn Starch,
Golden Ex. C Sugar,	Best Green Tea,
Pulverized "	Citron,
Granulated "	White Elephant Tea,
Cut Loaf "	Spice,
Horse Radish,	Ground Black and White Pepper,
Your Choice Pipes,	Tumblers Jelly,
Matches,	Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Lee & Perrin Sauces, American and Piccadilly Sauces.

Fancy Candies.

Wyckoff Blueing,	Maple Syrup,
Dates,	Creamery Flour,
Prunes,	Lemons,
3lb. and gal. cans	Hominy Beans,
Apples,	Irish Potatoes,
Patapsco Superlative Flour.	

The above goods, with others too numerous to mention, for sale at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
HAY STREET.

July 19, 1883. 24tf

3lb. Cans Creamery BUTTER.

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

July 19, 1883. 24tf

J. W. JOHNSON & CO., MACHINISTS AND Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths.
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 19-6m

WARREN PRIOR & SON, WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

OUR Mr. Warren Prior has returned from his northwestern trip, and we are now prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24tf

Fruit Jars, By the Case or Retail.

KEROSENE STOVES, with wicks to suit.
Drive-Well Pumps and Pipes.
Steam Fittings, at

TILLINGHAST'S.

July 19, 1883. 24-4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JULY 19, 1883.

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One year (in advance).....$2 00
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☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. WINDLEY—Thanks.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Fruit Jars.
H. C. FISHER—Commissioners' Notice.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Sugar, Flour, Butter, &c.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
J. W. JOHNSON & CO—Machinists and Blacksmiths.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Engagement and Wedding Rings, &c.
CHAS HAIGH—Fayetteville Graded and Normal School for Whites.

ABOUT TOWN.

FINE FRUIT.—Our thanks are tendered to Capt. J. W. Strange for delightful muskmelons and to Mr. J. P. Thames, of Gray's Creek for large, luscious watermelons.

RELIGIOUS.—In the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. A. Smith, of Robeson county, by invitation, delivered two very impressive and interesting sermons in the Baptist Church last Sunday morning and evening.

ENLARGEMENT OF STORE.—Mr D. M. McDonald is having his brick store on Gillespie street enlarged by an extension of twenty feet in the rear, which will give additional room for increased business and add to the value of that fine piece of property.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning a colored boy about twelve years of age, son of Nelson Starr, was drowned at Carmon's Pond, two or three miles north-west of town. The water at this place is very deep, and good swimmers have often had their mettle tried there.

CARP RAISING.—Captain Worth's experiment with his fish-pond on his place on Haymount has been attended by gratifying results. He is proving that the German carp can be successfully raised in our fresh water ponds, and is likely to rank high as an article of food. This fish is hardy, is of rapid growth and a voracious feeder.

NEW CHURCH.—Work has been recommenced on the colored church on Mumford street, and the indications are that it will at length be brought to completion. If we continue our efforts in this respect we can soon divide the honors with Brooklyn as the "City of Churches." With the building above-mentioned we have eleven churches, six of which are for the colored people.

THE "SOCIABLE."—The young ladies of the Hay street (Methodist) Sunday School gave an exceedingly pleasant entertainment in Fayetteville Hall last Friday evening. Their taste in decoration and their own charming smiles and graces rendered the hall a delightful place in which to spend the evening, and a large crowd attested their appreciation of the pleasures of the occasion.

THE WORK TO BEGIN.—We are pleased to learn that the contract has been given out for the erection of the new Graded School building on the Donaldson Academy premises on Haymount. This is an enterprise of prime importance to the people, and should receive their generous encouragement and *substantial* support, as a matter vitally affecting the welfare of their children.

ACCIDENT IN A MACHINE-SHOP.—Last week a very distressing accident occurred in Mr. Walter Watson's machine-shops in this place. A young man named Charles McDaniel, while working at one of the forges, received a piece of steel through his eyelid and into the ball of his right eye. Surgical assistance was procured and everything done that was possible, but we regret to learn that the sight of the eye is probably lost beyond recovery.

KILLED IN SPORT.—Last Sunday morning Rufus McIver, a son of Mr. M. H. McIver, living a few miles from Sanford, was playing in the yard with a colored lad about his own age, when Rufus ran into the house and shut the door. He playfully picked up the gun and aimed it, when it was discharged and the load passed through the door, blowing off part of the negro's head and killing him instantly.

REMOVALS.—"Two moves are equal to a fire"—a saying doubtless brought to mind within the past few days by the former occupants of the McKethan building now being torn down to make room for two new stores. Mr. B. E. Sedberry has installed his drug store three doors below his old stand, in the building lately occupied by Mr. E. T. McKethan, and Messrs Garrett & Myrover have removed their job-printing office to the old Haigh stand on Hay street.

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.—Died on the 16th inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. A. McKethan, Mr. D. J. McAllister, aged 78 years. His remains were interred in the burying-ground of Bluff Presbyterian Church, of which he was an honored and consistent member, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. D. D. McBryde. Mr. McAllister was a native of Cumberland county, and for the last few years of failing health had resided in Fayetteville. He was a good citizen and upright man, and his death will be regretted by many friends.

THE CROPS.—Frequent inquiries among our friends from the country do not elicit the most gratifying intelligence with regard to the crops. Corn and cotton received a serious set-back early in the season from which they have never entirely recovered. Then the heavy rains came a few weeks ago which gave the grass a rampant growth and impeded farm work. In one or two instances we hear of considerable tracts of young cotton so badly caught "in the grass" as to be rendered almost worthless to the planter.

There are, too, many complaints of labor. It is high, difficult to procure and unreliable. However, we hope that abundant harvests may result from propitious seasons in this and next month.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Mrs. A. A. Betha.
C—Miss Fannie Cotton.
H—Holmes & Wood.
J—M. I. Jones; Frank H. Jenkins.
M—Warren Murchison; C. C. McClellan; Duncan McNeill; Sarah McDonald; B. P. McAllister.
P—Mrs. Eliza Prescott.
S—Jno. B. Saunders; J. L. Stone.
W—J. B. Watkins; Harnett Williams.

ALL FOR LOVE.—The determination of the Count de Chambord not to die shows a spark of stubborn resolution that recalls his noble mother, and her history brings to mind Byron's often quoted couplet—

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart—
'Tis woman's whole existence."

It should teach our fair readers who may chance to be ambitious that "enterprises of great pith and moment" thrive not under the smiles of the Cytherean goddess. Caroline of Naples—kneeling at the feet of the Duke de Berry, as he lay dying by the hand of the assassin—solemnly vowed to devote her life to the training of her unborn child (if it should be a son) for his high station of rightful heir to the throne of France. After the brief but sharp revolution of 1830 her active brain and restless energies were never quiet. She was truly the leader of the Bourbons; she headed the insurrection in La Vendee, mingled with the troops, and only escaped capture by hiding in a hovel in the guise of a peasant girl; she was shamelessly betrayed to Thiers, then Home Minister of the Government, who confined her at Blaye with all the rigors of severe imprisonment—a dark stain on his otherwise blameless character.

But the dauntless spirit which not fetters or defeat or privation could quell, sank into sensuous ease in the silken bonds of love; and this most brilliant and talented woman of her day succumbed to the curled locks, dark eyes and white teeth of a brainless adventurer! The Duchesse de Berry was forced to confess that she had contracted an honorable but private marriage with the Italian Count Luchesi—a confession which threw the venerable ex-King Charles X into a fit of rage that nearly cost him his life. The old nobility turned their backs upon her with execrations and disgust, and the custody of her son was taken from her, to be given to the Duc de Blacas, who made him the harlequin of royalty he has remained to this day. Caroline of Naples never afterwards wielded an atom of influence in the councils of the Bourbons; but we cannot help thinking that, but for the empty graces of Luchesi, this brave woman, who died only a few years ago, whom Count d'Artois used sarcastically to call "*une femme etonnante*," would have placed the Count de Chambord on the throne of France.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—From the dusty, musty records of the past we gain abundant authentic evidence that the town of Fayetteville has attained its century of growth. Our time stained annals show that in the year 1783 the General Assembly of North Carolina granted a charter to a municipality to be called the town of Fayetteville, as it is to-day, with some differences of boundary and territory.

Why may we not celebrate our centennial year, joining with the Independent Light Infantry on the 23rd of August, its anniversary of four and a half score years—a military organization that came into existence when the venerable town was yet in its swaddling clothes? What treasures of the past might we not behold as the orator of the day turned the pages of our history! Pictures of our bewigged and powdered forefathers in knee breeches discussing the portentous events of the day—the French Revolution, the brilliant career of Napoleon, the second war with Great Britain, and then the dawn of the present era of wonderful achievements in art and science! The brain had not yet been formed which was to conceive the wonders of the magnetic telegraph, and old looking houses were seen on our streets before the steam-whistle broke the sleepy stillness of the Cape Fear. The first inhabitants were bent and gray, and many had passed away when LaFayette came to visit his namesake. The West was an unexplored wilderness, and a large part of North Carolina was an untrodden solitude of forest and mountain.

But what is a hundred years in the life of a people? Carrying with us the wisdom and integrity which made our ancestors great in the past, we will profit by the progress of the present to make a history which shall be illustrious to our posterity in the future.

INTENSE HEAT.—The weather has been unusually severe for the past few days, and we have heard of several persons overcome by the heat while at work. In these days the observance of the ordinary rules of prudence and health may avert inconvenient ailments or serious illness. Let iced drinks tempt you but rarely. Go to bed early and rise early. Bathe frequently. Eschew hot meats and heavy food, and indulge rather in ripe fruits and fresh vegetables. For the time being content yourself to walk in the footsteps of Pythagoras. For the rest, keep your mind free of all harrowing topics. Don't brood over the iniquities of the Radical party—that has been tried for twenty years, and does no good. Don't get excited over the bridge question, or the tariff, or the French and Chinese at Tonquin, or the subject of Dennis Kearney's next sand lot speech. If you wish to laugh gently, think of the picturesque Ben Butler or the lordly Roscoe Conkling.

By observing these rules you will pass unscathed through the fiery dog-days of July and August, and all will be calm and serene.

LILLIPUTIANS.—A correspondent at Bear Creek, Chatham county, writes:

There is a boy living in this township who is a little over eleven years of age and weighs only 24 pounds. He is bright and intelligent, and as active as a cat. His father was the late "Mack" Hancock of Moore county, who never weighed more than fifty pounds in his life. He was doubtless known to many of the citizens of your town.

A MISTAKE.—The following paragraph has lately been going the rounds of the papers:

"Mrs. M. B. Stephens has recently been elected president of a national bank at Jefferson, Missouri, and it is believed to be the only instance in this country of a woman holding such a position."

Years ago, on the death of John G. Williams, the well-known banker of Raleigh, N. C., his widow was elected in his place to the presidency of one of the national banks of the city—a position which she has very worthily filled.

AN INCONVENIENT CONVALESCENCE.—The recovery of the Comte de Chambord began as soon as the doctors had given him up. This was to be expected, but his full recovery will be inconvenient and embarrassing, as it will interfere with a great many pleasant little arrangements which had been made in anticipation of his funeral. A great many people who were delighted to speak well of him when they thought he was going to die will be disappointed if he lives. The Comte de Paris, whom he had made his heir, will be compelled to conceal his disappointment and to give public thanks for an event which relegates him to a position of expectancy; the clericals who were prepared to see the future King of France go to Rome will resume their struggle with a republic which turns it back on Rome; the Prince Jerome, who had prepared a beautiful manifesto appropriate to the occasion, will be compelled to put his effusion away in a pigeon-hole as editors do their obituary notices of eminent statesmen who persist in getting well.

It will be inconvenient to everybody. Even the Comte de Chambord will suffer from a sense of disappointment, as he is so amiable a gentleman that it cannot fail to give him pain to disarrange the plans of his friends.

The moral of this is that we should not content ourselves with saying nothing but good of the dead; we ought to say nothing at all about them until they are dead.—*N. Y. World.*

The Graded School.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—There seems to be an impression prevailing in the community that inasmuch as the Graded School has been continued from year to year—it has become a permanent, public *self-supporting* institution, and that its benefits are to be enjoyed freely with little or no cost by all who choose to avail themselves of it.

This is a delusion from which the public may be very rudely awakened, by a stoppage of the school in mid-term for want of funds, unless greater efforts are made to increase the subscriptions to a sufficient sum outside of the Board of Trustees; and even within it, in a few cases, there is an apathy existing which endangers the success of the school.

The new building—great acquisition though it will be—will not secure us the school without earnest and continued effort.

The school is generally admitted to be one of the best, if not the very best, we ever had. Its cost to paying pupils is only one-fourth to one-third the cost of tuition in private schools. It is therefore of the greatest importance to all those who expect to pay for their children's education that the school should be *well* sustained, and they ought to be willing to increase their subscriptions if necessary.

There is another class however who, while enjoying the full benefit of the school and able to contribute something, as they say themselves, by subscribing and giving their notes, who yet entirely avoid bearing any of the burden, by failing to pay anything at all on these notes. The Trustees have a big bundle of such notes, sufficient in amount to be of much service if paid.

Perhaps it may be as well for these parties to know that under the charter of the school—now become law—the Board of Trustees of the school become the "School Committee of the District," and that they are *under no obligation* to keep the children whose tuition is not paid in school *any longer* than the public funds and the subscriptions for public benefit may pay for.

The subscriptions to the school ought to be more general. Every parent who can pay even five dollars a year towards the tuition of his children ought to subscribe it, *and pay it.*

A PARENT.

DIED.

YATES—In this town, on Tuesday evening the 17th inst., of paralysis, Miss HARRIET N. YATES, in the 62d year of her age.

RENCHER—At the residence of his son-in-law, Col. A. L. Anderson, in Chapel Hill, on the 6th inst., ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Greenbrook, Chatham county, in the 85th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Demoruelle's Determination.

And it is a good quality for luck at lottery. At 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, June 13th, the day after the 157th Monthly and the June Semi-annual Grand Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, Mr. James Demoruelle (of Demoruelle & Cusachs, dealers in building materials) presented also at the Company's office one-half of ticket No. 23,131, which had won the first capital prize of $150,000 and was promptly paid in full. He is 33 years of age, and has been in business since he was 22 years old. He has been industrious, and has been at the head of three different firms succeeding in earning a comfortable income. He his father and grandfather were all born in New Orleans, and it is one of the oldest Creole families, descendants of Du Vernay, one of the pioneers of the colony founded by Bienville.—*New Orleans Picayune, June 17.*

A FEW DOSES OF SHRINER'S INDIAN Vermifuge, given in time, may save you many dollars in money and the life of your child.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	60@80
Hog Round,	12@12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	9½@10½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11½	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina.	12@14
BEEF—		Western,	10½@12
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.00@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@00
Oats,	55@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.90
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	31@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 17—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 33¾ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 150 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.17½ for Strained and firm at $1.25 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.50 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

I RETURN THANKS

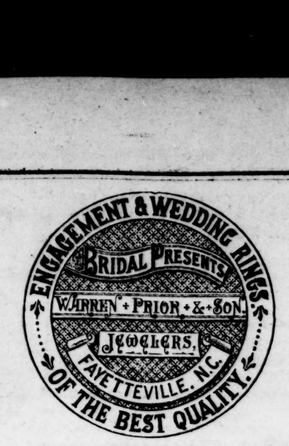
FOR the liberal patronage received from the citizens of Fayetteville in the past. I will be here a few weeks longer, and those who wish to be made happy, will buy a set of those nice Springs—bed—before it is too late. Give me a trial.

S. C. WINDLEY.
July 19, 1883. 1t

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners will meet at the Court House on the second Monday in August and revise lists and valuation reported to them, and will hear all persons objecting to the valuation of their property.

H. C. FISHER, Clerk.
July 17, 1883. 24-4t



We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVER WARE

At

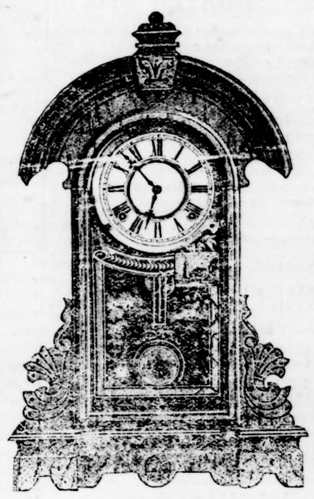
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.



THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 19, 1883. 24tf

Fayetteville Graded and Normal School for Whites.

THE next session of this School will open the first Monday in September.

Tuition for pupils non-resident of this school district will be as follows:

1st Grade, one child, $35; two children, $50.
2d & 3d Grade, one child $25; two children, $37.50.
4th & 5th Grade, one child, $17.50; two children, $25.00.
6th, 7th & 8th Grade, one child; $12.50; two children, $20.00.

At a meeting of the Trustees of said School it was unanimously

Resolved, That no pupil outside the district be received into the school for less time than ten weeks or one quarter. In all cases tuition payable in advance, or by secured note.

CHAS. HAIGH, Ch'n Board of Trustees.
B. E. SEDBERRY, N. H. COHEN, D. McMILLAN, } Ex. Com.
July 19, 1883. 24-tt

Turnip Seeds.

Received to-day

David Landreth & Sons,

largest and oldest seed growers in the United States.

Early Flat Dutch, Early Flat Dutch Purple Top, Pomeranian White Globe, Yellow Aberdeen, Seven Top, Bloomsdale Swede or Improved Yellow Ruta Baga, &c.

H. R. HORNE.
Fayetteville, July 12, 1883. 23tf

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 5, 1883.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company are called to meet at the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Friday, the 20th of July, 1883, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to consider and act upon a contract with the "North State Improvement Company" for the completion of their road.

23-2t] JULIUS A. GRAY, President.

TURNIP SEED.

Buist New Crop, 1883.

SEDBERRY has just received the largest lot of the above popular seed ever brought to this market. He has seventeen different varieties to select from.

Remember his seed motto: NEW and FRESH or NONE.

July 5, 1883. 22tf

At Cost! At Cost! At Cost!

DESIROUS of making a change at my Clothing House, No 30 Hay Street, adjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar, I will offer the entire stock of

CLOTHING

for Gents, Boys and Youths,

TRUNKS, VALISES and TRAVELING BAGS, MATTING, OIL CLOTH, etc.

at Cost for CASH only. Call in time, at GEO. BRANDT'S.
July 5, 1883 22tf

Landreth's New Crop TURNIP SEEDS,

just recived by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
July 12, 1883. 23tf

Machinery House.

WE have opened and will keep a full stock of MACHINERY, consisting of Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Presses, Cane Mills, Evaporators, &c. We also have on hand a few second-hand newly repaired Engines which we offer at great bargains. All goods guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.
July 5, 1883 22 3m

Medical Board of Examiners of North Carolina,

TARBOROUGH, May 14th to 17th, 1883.

DR. K. N. FERGUSON, of Cumberland Co., having passed an approved examination before the Board, has been licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, according to law. See Chapter 258, Page 356, Private Laws of 1858-'59.

P. E. HINES, M. D., President.
H. T. BAHNSON, M. D., Secretary.
July 5, 1883. 22-4t

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 55th Session of this flourishing Institution will begin on the 22d of August, 1883.

Home Comforts. Good Fare. Thorough Instruction.

Special care of health, manners and morals.
CHARGES MODERATE. For particulars apply to T. M. JONES, Pres't.
July 5, 1883 22-2mpd

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793,)

is **PRE-EMINENT** among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in **Age**, in **Numbers**, in **Area of Patronage** and in equipment for **Physical Culture.**

The 179th Session will begin August 1st, 1883.
MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Sup't,
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.
July 5, 1883. 22-6tpd

Jonesboro High School,

JONESBORO, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this school will begin July 30th, 1883.

For circulars or information apply to
PROF. WILLIAM C. DOUB, Principal.
June 28, 1883. 21-2mpd

Save Time! Save Money!

BY BUYING THE

Clarke Seed Cotton Cleaner!

A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!

Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts, Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are offered for sale at low prices until further notice. Quite a number of lots have already been sold.

For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Messrs. Ayer Bros. who are Agents to sell lots and have deeds drawn for the same. The location of the various streets, lots and public squares will be pointed out by me on the grounds.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the delivery of shingles and lumber can do so with the Messrs. Ayer Bros. in town, or with me at the Springs. J. W. LANCASHIRE.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

Fayetteville National Bank,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 2, 1883.

Dividend, No. 25.

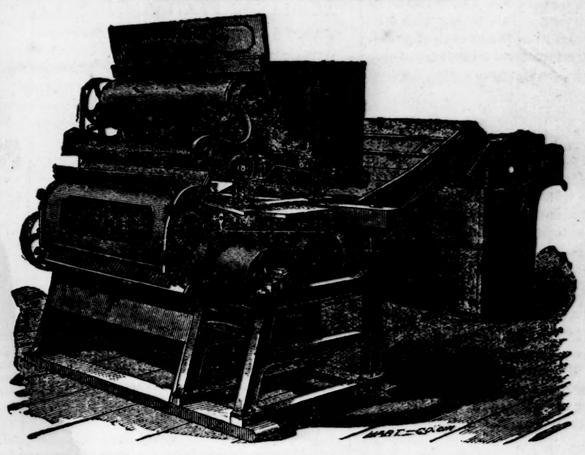
THE Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after this date.

23-2t] WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Sample, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.

Judges—B. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.

H. I. Kimball, *Director General.*

Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.

For sale by

J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 28, 1883. 21-3m

CLOSING OUT SALE!

FINE HATS AND BONNETS

AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

The handsomest line of Ladies' NECKWEAR in the city, and the greatest variety at the lowest prices.

HOSIERY, VEILS, CORSETS, GLOVES, &c.
Call and get Bargains for *CASH! CASH!*

Mrs. DYE.
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 21, 1883. 20tf

T B. O. P. A. M. I.

AT

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

VIOLINS $1.50 to $20.

FLUTES, FIFES AND FLAGEOLETS.

GUITARS $5 to $25.

SHEET MUSIC; MUSIC BOOKS

BEST ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN STRINGS.

5-CENT MUSIC.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

Save money by visiting or writing to

McNEILL & CO.,
HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 14, 1883 19tf

SPECIAL OFFERING —OF— Prints, Printed Lawn, Dress Gingham and Poplin Cashmeres,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

A nice line of

SHOES

of every description. A full line of

CLOTHING

of the latest style, to fit and please any one.

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICE

At S. BRANDT'S.
Fayetteville, July 5, 1883 22-1m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

CATTLE STRAYED.

ABOUT two and a half months ago one black and white cow, crumpled horn; one black cow with brown streak on her back, bushy part of tail torn off; one yearling bull calf, white and red; one yearling heifer, black, with crumply horns; and another yearling heifer, no horns, brindle on sides, and white streak on back and flanks—strayed from the undersigned.

The second named cow and the yearling heifers are marked thus: smooth crop off the right ear; and a crop off the left, with split in the end.

A liberal reward will be paid for return of the above, or any of them, by T. C. HARRISS, 71st Township, on the Yadkin Road.
July 12, 1883. 23-2t

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of the late Albert P. Hurt, all persons having claims against said decedent are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before June 14, 1884.

J. C. STEDMAN,
Executor of A. P. Hurt.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 13, 1883. 19-6t

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-1y

OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 25, 1883.

Summer Excursions.

TICKETS will be on sale at the Ticket Office of this Company in Fayetteville, until October 10th. *Good to return* until October 31st, either by Raleigh or Hamlet as may be preferred, as follows, viz:

To Hickory and return,	$13 50
" Morganton "	14 60
" Glen Alpine "	14 90
" Marion "	15 65
" Old Fort "	16 25
" Henry's "	16 40
" Black Mountain and return,	17 00
" Asheville "	17 80
" Warm Springs "	19 65
" Old Point "	13 90
" Morehead City "	11 25

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y, &c.,
21-4t] C. F. & Y. V. R'y Co.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

S SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

HAVING

THUS far disposed of the larger portion of our exclusive spring stock of

Men's, Youth's AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

I am now ready to offer the balance of our stock at almost any price rather than to carry it over till next season.

Purchasers of CLOTHING will find it greatly to their interest to call on us, as by so doing they can at least save twenty-five per cent.

HENRY E. NOVITZKY,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 24, 1883. 16tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

The Crops.

The July report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington indicates a very general improvement in the condition of cotton. Rains were general up to the 15th and 20th of June, and local showers have been frequent since. There has been an excess of moisture, interfering with cultivation and promoting the growth of grass. Clear fields are found only in favored districts and on lands of prompt and pushing cultivators. Since June the 20th the growth has been rapid. In grassy districts the plants are still small but healthy, and are making great progress with recent cultivation. The only complaint of drought comes from Central and Southwestern Texas, from the Colorado to the Guadeloupe rivers. A few counties in South Carolina and Georgia report present need of rain. The recent distribution of moisture has been quite unequal. Adams county, Miss., has had showers daily for five weeks, and Pike county for six to eight weeks. The general average of the condition has advanced from 86 to 90. Last July there was an improvement of three points—from 89 to 92. Returns of July, since 1870, have indicated a higher condition than in June, except in 1871, 1873 and 1879. The spring weather was too variable in temperature and moisture, as it usually has been in former years, for the highest condition of the plant. The only retrograde is reported for Arkansas, where a loss of three points is made, from excessive rain, cool nights and injury from chinch bugs and rust. There is a promise of improvement during July. A gain of 10 points has been made in the northern zone—North Carolina and Tennessee; 7 in Georgia, 6 in South Carolina, 4 in Texas, 3 in Mississippi, 2 in Virginia, and 1 in Florida. Alabama and Louisiana stand as in June. The July State averages are as follows: Virginia 83, North Carolina 91, South Carolina 91, Georgia 93, Florida 95, Alabama 87, Mississippi 89, Louisiana 91, Texas 93, Arkansas 84, Tennessee 88.

Worms have wrought little injury as yet. The caterpillar has appeared at a few points, from South Carolina to Texas. In Butler, Alabama, a second brood of worms appeared June 20th. The boll worm is at work in Denton Co., Texas. Picking will commence in southwest Texas about the 20th of July.

There has been some improvement in winter wheat in Connecticut, New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and California, which advances the general average condition from 75 to 79. Spring wheat average has advanced from 98 to 100. The indications of July point to a winter wheat crop of fully 360,000,000 bushels, and a product of about 125,000,000 of spring wheat.

The area of the corn crop has been increased about two and a half million acres, making the aggregate 68 million acres. There has been some extension of area in nearly every State. The proportion of increase is large in the Northwest and in the Southwest. On the coast, from Virginia to Mississippi, the advance has been small. In some places the reduction of price from enlargement of supply last year, had a discouraging effect. There has been too much rain in the Western maize districts and failure of stands from planting poor seed, making the crop late and growth small, but the improvement has of late been rapid. Taking all the States together the average for corn is 88, against 88 last July, 90 in 1881, and 100 in 1880. The averages of the principal States are as follows:

New York 84, Pennsylvania 89, Ohio 83, Michigan 73, Indiana 90, Illinois 82, Iowa 80, Mobile 82, Kansas 98, Nebraska 87, Dakota 78.

In the South the average ranges from 90 in Tennessee to 103 in Louisiana.

The prospect for oats is nearly as good as in July of last year; the average being 99 against 103.

The condition of barley is represented by 87; last July 96.

There has been an increase of about five per cent. in the area planted in northern potatoes. They are reported in high condition, averaging 101.

The area of tobacco appears to have been diminished seven per cent. The condition is 95.

ANCIENT JOKES.—A Sybarite on a visit to Sparta partook of the homely public meal. He then observed: "No wonder the Spartans fought well, for the greatest coward would rather face death than live on such fare." Demades compared the Athenians to a clarionet "Take out their tongues and they are good for nothing." A certain schoolmaster was reading badly. Theocritus said to him: "Why don't you teach geometry?" "Because I don't understand it." "Then why do you teach reading?" A thief caught in the act said to Demosthenes: "I didn't know it was yours." "No," was the reply; "but you knew it wasn't yours." Augustus saw a knight helping himself from a pocket-flask at the games, and sent word to him to say that when he wanted to drink he went home. "Yes," retorted the knight; "but he wouldn't lose his place as I should."—*Chambers's Journal.*

BOSS.—"Boss," or "to boss," was, according to some philologists, originally introduced into the New World by Irish or Scottish immigrants, from the Gaelic *bos*, the hand. But this is erroneous. The word is derived from the Dutch settlers who first colonized New-Amsterdam, first called New York by the English when the colony changed masters by coming into the possession of the British Government. *Baas* in the Dutch language signifies a master or the foreman of a work-shop. Perhaps even the English-speaking population of the States, if they had known that "boss" was no other than Dutch for master, might in their republican pride have repudiated the word and invented another.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

The Danbury *Reporter* reports several iron men from Pennsylvania as prospecting in Stokes, who express great satisfaction with the quality and quantity of the iron ores of that county. It is estimated that the section immediately around Danbury can load 150 cars with iron ore daily for years to come.

A dispatch from Durban, South Africa, dated the 9th inst., says a great battle has been fought between the forces of Cetewayo and those of Ohum. The latter Chief was captured.

Rose & Leak

HAVE received within the last day or two the following additions to their varied stock:

BEAU-IDEAL CORSETS;
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS;
ALAMANCE PLAIDS;
FANCY MATTINGS;
WHITE PIQUE;
NAINSOOKS;
WHITE LINEN LAWN;
DRESS SHIELDS;
WHALE BONE;
BROWN LINEN DRILLING;
COATS' SPOOL COTTON;
CHILDREN'S and LADIES' HOSIERY.
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER;
ENVELOPES;
PRETTY CALICOES;
BROWN DRILLINGS;
10-4 SHEETINGS;
NOBBY STRAW HATS;

And many other articles.
Call in and examine.

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.

June 14, 1883. 19tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 24, 1883 16 1y

Cumberland Co.—In the Superior Court.

Neill McDugald and W. J. McPhail, Executors of Grizilla A. Murphy.
Against
Dan'l J. McKethan and others.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Dan'l J. McKethan, Rob't C. McKethan, John Cogdill and wife Mary Jane Cogdill, John M. Coffield, John R McKethan, Frank Loftin and wife Martha Loftin, Walter N. McKethan, James C. McKethan, Mary A. McKethan, Nute Fullwright and wife Susan S. Fulbright, John S. McKethan, A. J. McKethan, Jackson Davis and wife Flora A. Davis, Patrick J. T. Monroe and wife Mary C. Monroe, John A. Monroe and wife Amanda Monroe, the defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer or demur to the complaint, a copy of which is on file in this office; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 24 day of July, 1883.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Clerk of the Superior Court
of Cumberland County.

The above is a special proceeding for a final account and settlement of the estate of the late Grizilla A Murphy, in the hands of her said executors.

July 5, 1883 22-6t

Sale of Valuable Property.

AS Commissioner appointed by the Court, and in pursuance of a certain decree made in the case of H. B. Butler, wife and others, *ex parte*, the undersigned will on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1883, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, that valuable lot of land, with brick store house thereon No. 47, on the north side of Person street, in said Town, now occupied by R. H. Tomlinson & Co., and one door east of, and adjoining, the store occupied by Geo. A. Thomson. This property is to be sold for the purpose of a division among the heirs-at-law of the late Murdoch McKinnon, dec'd, under a decree of Court, and the title is unquestioned, the estate of M. McKinnon, dec'd, being entirely unincumbered. A rare opportunity for investment is offered. This property is fully insured—having a paid up policy until the 1st of February, 1884. Possession given the first day of November next. *Texas cash.*

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
Commissioner.

June 21, 1883 21-4t

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly.

$75,000 CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 14, 1883—150th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5000	10,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

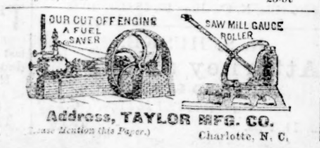
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

July 12, 1883. 23-5t



Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.
(Please Mention this Paper.) Charlotte, N. C.

Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds at
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

1832. 1883.
THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of
Coffins and Caskets;
Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY OR NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

Rubrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—34 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,
Undertakers in all its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new

HEARSE,

purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
IS
WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!

Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers,
Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;
BUT
GEO. A. THOMSON,
with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl,
can sooth the savage bowl.
KNOW ONE AND ALL
that any thing to be had in a
FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply and Provision Store,
IS KEPT AT
HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North east corner Market Square.

April 25, 1880. 2-1y

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 8 cents per pound given on all grades.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.
GARRETT & MYROVER,
PRACTICAL
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.

April 9, 1883. 9 6m

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

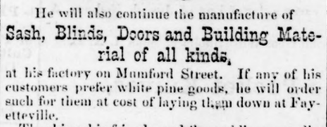
A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

New Crop Cuba
AND
New Orleans Molasses,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No Horse will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

J. M. BEASLEY

HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS,

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

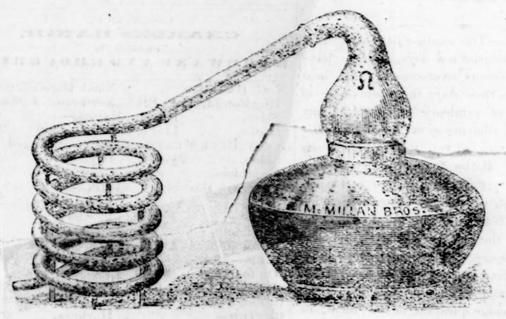
J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.



We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4-4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.

Feb. 8. 1-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS**, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals,
J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!
New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

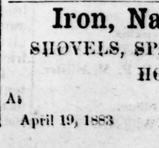
FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR



The Light Running "New Home," "New Have," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinetta Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882. 137tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf